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1 J. BRUCE ALVERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1339 KARIE N. WILSON, ESO. Nevada Bar No. 7957 3 **ALVERSON TAYLOR & SANDERS** 6605 Grand Montecito Pkwy, Ste. 200 Las Vegas, NV 89149 702-384-7000 Phone 5 702-385-7000 Fax Attorneys for Defendants 6

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

### DISTRICT OF NEVADA

PHILLIP ELWELL, individually, 2:19-cv-01673-APG-NJK CASE NO:

Plaintiff.

GREGORY HARVEY, individually; FEDEX FREIGHT, INC. dba FEDEX FREIGHT dba FEDEX FREIGHT, SLV; DOES 1 to 100; and ROE CORPORATIONS 1 to 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE **ORDER** 

COME NOW Plaintiff, PHILLIP ELWELL, and Defendants FEDEX FREIGHT, INC. and GREGORY HARVEY (hereinafter "Defendants"), by and through their respective counsel of record, and hereby stipulate and agree to entry of a Protective Order and to be bound by said order in connection with the above-captioned lawsuit.

During the course of discovery, the parties may exchange information, to include documents and testimony containing information, which is proprietary as sensitive business, commercial or other technical information, the uncontrolled release of which could cause the producing party competitive harm. In order to preserve and maintain the confidentiality of

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certain documents to be produced in this litigation by the parties and/or third parties and in order to facilitate an orderly, timely and economic discovery process, it is hereby ORDERED:

I.

- A. The parties recognize that discovery in this matter may call for the production of materials containing confidential and proprietary business, technical and other commercially sensitive information, and/or personal information about third-parties, and that the producing party has a protected proprietary and property interest in those materials, or otherwise has an interest in preventing the dissemination of information about third-parties.
- B. Pursuant to Rule 26 of the Federal Rules for Civil Procedure, a protective order is necessary in this case in order to protect intellectual proprietary or property interests such as trade secrets or other confidential research as provided in FRCP 26(c)(1)(G).
- C. If the producing party has a good faith factual and legal basis for asserting a privilege or exemption from public disclosure, the producing party may designate as "Confidential" the portion of any produced material it considers subject to its claim of privilege or exemption in accordance with Section I.D., below, relying on the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order ("Protective Order") in producing that information. Such Confidential designation shall make the designated portions of those produced materials and all copies, prints, summaries, translations, or other reproductions of such material subject to this Protective Order. This Protective Order also shall apply to the specific pages and lines from oral depositions as well as any discovery responses, designated as Confidential by the producing party in accordance with Section I.G., below.
- D. When used in this Protective Order, the phrase "Confidential Information" means information properly designated in accordance with Section I.G. which is confidential personal information of third parties to this litigation and subject to privacy protections guaranteed by the

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United States Constitution; information that constitutes a trade secret or reveals confidential research, development, or commercial information; sensitive or proprietary business or financial information, personal information, or information furnished to the party producing the information in confidence by a third party. Confidential Information does not include information that has been disclosed in the public domain.

- E. When used in this Protective Order, the phrase "Confidential Material" means any documents designated pursuant to Section I.G. of this Protective Order and any Confidential Information contained therein, and the information derived from such documents, including any copies, abstracts, summaries, compilations, computer documents, drawings, standards, responses to written discovery referencing Confidential Information or other such record derived from documents or materials designated as "Confidential," whether produced in hard-copy, on CD-ROMs or DVDs, or any other media. Nothing in this Protective Order, however, shall be interpreted to require the production of any trade secret information as defined in NRS 49.325. NRS Chapter 600A, the Nevada Uniform Trade Secrets Act, or otherwise.
- F. The burden of proving the confidential nature of designated information is on the producing party. Prior to designating any material as Confidential and subject to this Protective Order, the producing party must make a bona fide determination that the material is, in fact, confidential as defined above, the dissemination of which would significantly damage the producing party's competitive position or impact the privacy rights of third-parties.
- G. In order to designate a portion of any document or other printed material as Confidential, the producing party shall mark the designated pages of the material with the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in a manner that does not obscure or impair the legibility of any information contained within the material, but makes it difficult to remove the designation. In order to designate a computer database, disc, compact disc, drive, or other electronically recorded

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material as Confidential, the producing party shall mark the disc, case or envelope containing the material with the word "CONFIDENTIAL." Documents printed from such electronic media shall be marked the same as documents originally produced on paper. Additionally, no Confidential Information or Confidential Material shall be transmitted by email to a Covered Person (as defined in Section I.I. below), but shall be transmitted only on discs or other physical media.

In the case of a deposition or oral examination, counsel for the producing party H. may, during the deposition, designate on the record that testimony involving Confidential Material be held as Confidential, and the entire deposition transcript will be treated as Confidential until counsel for the producing party receives a transcript of the deposition and designates specific page and line portions of the testimony. In the event the producing party's counsel during the deposition does not designate on the record that testimony involving Confidential Material be held as Confidential, the producing party does not waive its right to designate the deposition testimony or any parts thereof as Confidential upon receipt of the deposition transcript. After receipt of the final deposition transcript, the producing party shall identify by page and line the portion of the material that the producing party intends to designate as Confidential in a written letter served to all counsel of record within 30 days after the producing party's receipt of the written deposition transcript from the court reporter. Only the portions of the deposition transcript designated by the producing party during this time period shall remain Confidential. Any party challenging the Confidential designations of the deposition transcripts shall inform the producing party of those specific challenges in writing and the producing party shall have 20 days from receipt of the written challenges to move for an appropriate order regarding the confidentiality of all or portions of the transcript. The parties stipulate that the court reporter or videographer for any such depositions, will be given a copy of this Protective Order by the party requesting confidentiality and will execute an

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acknowledgement thereof, shall not disclose to anyone (other than the Covered Persons as defined in Section I.I. below) any deposition testimony or exhibits in this lawsuit.

When used in this Protective Order, the term "Covered Persons" includes only the I. following: (1) the Court and all Court personnel; (2) the named parties in this litigation; (3) retained counsel for all parties in this litigation, including members of counsel's legal or support staff (e.g., in-house investigators, secretaries, legal assistants, paralegals and law clerks), to the extent reasonably necessary for such persons to render assistance in this litigation; (4) nonattorney experts retained or consulted by counsel for any party to assist in the preparation, prosecution, or evaluation of this litigation, provided that no disclosure shall be made to any expert or consultant who is employed by a competitor of a party; (5) witnesses and the jury in this case; and (6) outside photocopying, data processing, or animation services engaged by a party or its counsel to assist in this litigation.

II.

This Protective Order is to facilitate the exchange of records and information in discovery. It governs disclosures to third persons or disclosure of records for discovery motions and discovery proceedings. Nothing in this Protective Order shall be deemed to preclude any parties' right to oppose discovery on grounds not addressed under the terms of this Protective Order, or to object on any ground to the admission of any Confidential Material into evidence at trial.

III.

Before showing or divulging any Confidential Material or Confidential Information to any Covered Person, other than the Court and Court personnel, and deponents and witnesses during the course of their testimony, provided they are not permitted to retain copies of the properly designated material/information, counsel shall first obtain from each such person a

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signed "Written Assurance" in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A. Counsel shall maintain a list of all such recipients of Confidential Material to whom this paragraph applies and the original of every Written Assurance required pursuant to this paragraph. At the conclusion of the litigation, the parties shall forward to counsel for the producing party each and every signed Written Assurance and a list of all recipients of Confidential Material; however, with regard to consultants not identified as experts in this matter, counsel need only provide a copy of the Written Assurance redacted to remove any reference to the identity of the consultants.

IV.

See order issued concurrently herewith.

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If any party or person who has obtained Confidential Material under the terms of D. this Protective Order receives a subpoena or other legal process commanding the production of any such Confidential Material (the "Subpoena"), such party or person shall promptly notify counsel for the producing party of the service of the Subpoena. The party or person receiving the Subpoena shall not produce any Confidential Material in response to the Subpoena without either the prior written consent of counsel for the producing party, or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

V.

There may be large volumes of materials in discovery in this matter, including collections of materials in the form of paper or electronic documents, increasing the likelihood that information protected from discovery by certain privileges or immunities, or Confidential Material not marked as such, may be produced inadvertently. Therefore, the following provisions shall apply to the production of information in this case:

- Inadvertent production of documents subject to the work-product doctrine, the A. attorney-client privilege, the trade secret and proprietary business information privilege, or other legal privilege, rule or doctrine protecting information from discovery shall not constitute a waiver of the immunity or privilege either for the inadvertently produced document or its subject matter (so-called "subject matter waiver"), provided that the producing party shall notify the receiving party in writing of such inadvertent production promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- If reasonably prompt notification is made, such inadvertently produced documents B. and all copies thereof, as well as all notes or other work product reflecting the contents of such

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materials, shall be returned to the producing party or destroyed, and such returned material shall be deleted from any litigation-support file or database. No use shall be made of such inadvertently produced documents during discovery or at trial nor shall they be disclosed to anyone who was not given access to them before the request to return and destroy them.

- If any party contends that the notification of inadvertent production was not C. "reasonably prompt," it shall notify the producing party in writing, and will make no further use of such documents pending a resolution of their status by the Court. It shall be the burden of the producing party to move for a protective order regarding the inadvertent production, and to demonstrate both that the production was inadvertent, that reasonable diligence was exercised to identify the inadvertently produced information, and that notification was made with reasonable promptness after discovering the inadvertent production.
- D. The party returning or destroying such documents may move the Court for an order compelling production of the material, but such motion shall not assert the fact or circumstances of the inadvertent production as a ground for entering such an order.
- E. Inadvertent failure to designate produced materials as "CONFIDENTIAL" pursuant to the terms of Section I above shall not constitute a waiver of the right to designate such materials as Confidential provided that the producing party shall notify the receiving party of such inadvertent failure to designate promptly upon becoming aware of it.
- F. If reasonable notification is made of such failure to designate, such inadvertently non-designated documents and all copies thereof, shall be returned to the producing party or destroyed and such material shall be deleted from any litigation-support file or database. No use shall be made of such non-designated documents during discovery or at trial without the appropriate "CONFIDENTIAL" markings, nor shall they be disclosed to anyone who was not given access to them before the request to return or destroy.

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Any inadvertently produced document or documents provided to the Court G. pursuant to this Section IV shall not be considered a "court record" as defined in Nevada Supreme Court Rules, Part VII, Rule 2 (2017).

### VI.

- Within 90 days after the final disposition of this lawsuit, by settlement, trial or appeal, counsel for the parties shall deliver to counsel for the producing party all Confidential Material, with the exception set forth in Section C below, including any copies (except those determined by the Court or agreed by the parties not to be Confidential) which have been disseminated to any Covered Persons. Deposition transcripts need not be returned if all Confidential portions have been destroyed or obliterated.
- It is the responsibility of any party receiving Confidential Material to obtain all B. copies of that material provided by that party to Covered Persons, as defined in Paragraph I.I. above, and to return that Confidential Material to the producing party.
- C. Notwithstanding the foregoing Sections A and B, counsel for each party may maintain the original produced Confidential Material for document retention purposes for seven (7) years after the final disposition of this lawsuit. Within 90 days after this lawsuit's resolution, these original documents must be placed in sealed envelopes or containers, and the seals remain unbroken unless written consent is obtained from the producing party. Counsel for the party maintaining the original produced Confidential Material by agreeing to this Stipulation, warrants and affirms that the Confidential Material will not be copied, disseminated, referenced, or utilized for any case, claim, or legal proceeding following the final disposition of this case. Upon the completion of counsel's document retention of seven (7) years, the original Confidential Material documents will be destroyed or returned to the producing party.

In the event counsel for any party, in good faith, disputes the designation of any document as Confidential, he or she shall notify counsel for the producing party in writing. The producing party shall reasonably apply to the Court for a determination that the document is or is not protected pursuant to this Protective Order. Until a final determination by the Court, any disputed document will be treated as Confidential Material pursuant to this Protective Order. Nothing in this Protective Order shall be construed to alter or shift the burdens of production and persuasion ("the burden of proof") as they apply to the assertion of privileges or exemptions from public disclosure or any claim or affirmative defense in this matter.

### VIII.

A. This Protective Order shall not preclude the parties from exercising any rights or raising any objections otherwise available to them under the rules of discovery and evidence.

Nothing contained in this Protective Order shall in any manner change, alter or modify any of the rights of the producing party or any other party under any other orders issued by any other courts concerning the protection of Confidential Material and Confidential Information. Nothing in this Protective Order shall limit the rights of parties to apply for further protective orders or for modification of the terms of this Protective Order.

- B. This Protective Order may not be waived, modified, abandoned or terminated, in whole or in part, except by an instrument in writing signed by the parties, or by Order of the issuing Court. If any provision of this Protective Order shall be held invalid for any reason whatsoever, the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.
- C. This Protective Order shall be binding upon the parties hereto, their attorneys, and upon the parties' and their attorneys' successors, executors, personal representatives, administrators, heirs, legal representatives, assigns, subsidiaries, divisions, employees, agents,

independent contractors, or other persons or organizations over which they have control. 2 IX. 3 At the conclusion of this lawsuit, the Court shall retain jurisdiction of this lawsuit for the 41 enforcement of this Protective Order. 5 Dated this 12th day of December, 2019. Dated this day of December, 2019. 6 **ALVERSON TAYLOR & SANDERS NAQVI INJURY LAW** 7 /s/ Paul G. Albright FARHAN R. NAQVI, ESQ. J. BRUCE ALVERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1339 Nevada Bar No. 8589 KARIE N. WILSON, ESQ. PAUL G. ALBRIGHT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7957 Nevada Bar No. 14159 6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200 9500 W. Flamingo Rd., Ste. 104 Las Vegas, NV 89149 Las Vegas, NV 89147 11 702-384-7000 Phone 702-553-1000 Phone 702-385-7000 Fax 702-553-1002 Fax 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff Attorneys for Defendants 13 14 15 16 17 IT IS SO ORDERED. 18 DATED this 13 day of December 2019. 19 20 21 22 23

ALVERSON TAY

Respectfully submitted by:

**ALVERSON TAYLOR & SANDERS** 

J. BRUCE ALVERSON, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 1339

KARIE N. WILSON, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 7957

6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200

Las Vegas, NV 89149

702-384-7000 Phone

702-385-7000 Fax

Attorneys for Defendants

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# ALVERSON TAYLOR & SANDERS LAWYERS 6605 GRAND MONTECTTO PKWY STE 200 LAS VEGAS, NV 89149 (702) 384-7000

## Exhibit "A"

## LIMITED SPECIAL APPEARANCE AND AGREEMENT FOR ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

I hereby acknowledge and affirm that I have read the terms and conditions of the
Stipulated Protective Order dated, 2019 and agreed to by the parties ("Protective
Order") in the action titled PHILLIP ELWELL, Plaintiff, vs. FEDEX FREIGHT, INC. and
GREGORY HARVEY, Defendants, Case No. CASE NO. 2:19-cv-01673-APG-NJK, United
States District Court for the District of Nevada. I understand the terms of the Protective Order
and under oath consent to be bound by such terms as a condition to being provided access to the
Confidential Materials furnished by the parties in this action. Further, by executing this
Agreement, I hereby consent to the jurisdiction of the above-captioned Court or any Court of
competent jurisdiction for the special and limited purpose of enforcing the terms of the
Protective Order.
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# ALVERSON TAYLOR & SANDERS LAWYERS 6605 GRAND MONTECITO PKWY STE 200 LAS VEGAS, NV 89149

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE Notary Public, State of My Commission Expires: 

I recognize that all civil remedies for breach of this Agreement are specifically reserved by the producing parties in this action and are not waived by the disclosure provided for herein.

Furthermore in the event of the breach of this Agreement, I recognize that the producing parties may pursue all civil remedies available to them as third-party beneficiaries of this Agreement.

DATED:
Name
Firm
rimi
Address
Telephone Number

ME THIS \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2019.